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CALIFORNIA LABOR MARKET BULLETIN

LINKING PEOPLE WITH JOBS

AUGUST 1980

EMPLOYMENT DATA & RESEARCH DIVISION
SYSTEMS AND RESEARCH – STATEWIDE REPORTS

(This bulletin supplements the information previously issued to the news media)

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST 1980

NOTE: These labor force data are supplied by the Department of Labor from their Current Population Survey.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Amounts in thousands)	AUGUST 1980	JULY 1980	JUNE 1980	AUGUST 1979
Total civilian labor force[a]	11,371	11,217	11,160	11,068
Total civilian employment	10,544	10,463	10,348	10,367
Total unemployment	827	754	812	701
Seasonally adjusted rate (percent)	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.3
Range[b]	6.7–7.9	6.1–7.3	6.6–8.0	5.8–6.8
U.S. seasonally adjusted rate	7.6	7.8	7.7	6.3
UNADJUSTED (Amounts in thousands)				
Total civilian labor force[a]	11,484	11,357	11,167	11,170
Total civilian employment	10,641	10,555	10,364	10,461
Total unemployment	843	803	803	709
Unadjusted rate (percent)	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.3
Range[b]	6.7–7.9	6.5–7.7	6.6–7.8	5.8–6.8

a Total labor force (and components) by place of residence and including workers involved in trade disputes. E yment includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

b Range as shown is at the 90 percent level of confidence.

HIGHLIGHTS The Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, reported that the California seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 7.3 during August. Employment increased by 81,000 over the month to 10,544,000, while the number unemployed, 827,000, increased by 73,000. The national unemployment rate dropped to 7.6 during August.

JULY-AUGUST WAGE AND SALARY TRENDS Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment declined by 6,400 to 9,666,000 in August. A major trade dispute in the motion picture industry has resulted in a decrease in employment of 45,000 from last month. Construction payrolls increased to 394,000 during August, however, total employment in this industry remains below the June figure as a number of trade disputes continued into August.

Employment in manufacturing increased by 31,400 to 1,998,900. Employment in the nondurable goods sector rose by 39,600; however, this was offset by a decrease of 8,200 in the durable goods sector. The majority of the gain in employment in the nondurable goods sector occurred in the seasonal food processing industries which showed an increase of 40,800. Employment decreased in apparel and other textile products (−700), printing and publishing (−400), and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products (−400). Within the durable goods sector, most major industries continued to report declining employment. The largest decreases were in motor vehicles and equipment (−4,000), ship and boat building and

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor by the Employment Data and Research Division, Systems and Research Section – Statewide Reports, 800 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814.

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TABLE 2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION[1] IN CALIFORNIA[3]
(Numbers in Thousands)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	AUGUST 1980	JULY 1980	JUNE 1980	AUGUST 1979
Total				
Labor Force	11,484	11,357	11,167	11,170
Labor Force Participation Rate	67.0	66.3	65.3	66.5
Employed	10,641	10,555	10,364	10,461
Employment – Population Ratio	62.0	61.6	60.6	62.2
Unemployed	843	803	803	708
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.3
Range[2]	6.7–7.9	6.5–7.7	6.6–7.8	5.8–6.8
Male, Age 20 and Over				
Labor Force	5,948	5,934	5,869	5,798
Labor Force Participation Rate	80.7	80.6	80.0	81.4
Employed	5,591	5,594	5,521	5,556
Employment – Population Ratio	75.9	76.0	75.2	78.0
Unemployed	356	339	349	243
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.7	5.9	4.2
Range[2]	5.3–6.7	5.0–6.4	5.2–6.6	3.6–4.8
Female, Age 20 and Over				
Labor Force	4,430	4,285	4,303	4,278
Labor Force Participation Rate	54.4	52.6	52.7	53.3
Employed	4,148	4,035	4,061	3,996
Employment – Population Ratio	50.9	49.5	49.8	49.8
Unemployed	293	248	242	281
Unemployment Rate	6.6	5.8	5.6	6.6
Range[2]	5.7–7.5	5.0–6.6	4.8–6.4	5.7–7.5
Both Sexes, Age 16–19				
Labor Force	1,106	1,140	994	1,095
Labor Force Participation Rate	67.5	70.5	62.5	65.9
Employed	902	924	783	910
Employment – Population Ratio	55.1	57.1	49.2	54.8
Unemployed	204	215	211	185
Unemployment Rate	18.4	18.9	21.2	16.9
Range[2]	15.6–21.2	16.2–21.6	18.2–24.2	14.2–19.6
White				
Labor Force	9,979	9,874	9,746	9,774
Labor Force Participation Rate	67.0	66.2	65.6	66.3
Employed	9,313	9,262	9,107	9,185
Employment – Population Ratio	62.5	62.1	61.3	62.3
Unemployed	665	612	639	590
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.0
Range[2]	6.1–7.3	5.6–6.8	6.0–7.2	5.4–6.6
Nonwhite				
Labor Force	1,506	1,483	1,421	1,395
Labor Force Participation Rate	66.7	66.8	63.8	67.5
Employed	1,327	1,292	1,257	1,277
Employment – Population Ratio	58.8	58.2	56.4	61.8
Unemployed	178	190	164	119
Unemployment Rate	11.8	12.8	11.5	8.5
Range[2]	9.7–13.9	10.6–15.0	9.4–13.6	6.6–10.4

1/ Civilian, noninstitutional population, age 16 and over. Population data are provisional and will be revised at a later date. Estimates of population used herein may differ from those published by the California Department of Finance.

2/ Range as shown is at the 90 percent level of confidence.

3/ Data supplied by the Department of Labor from their current population survey. No comparable data available for areas within California.

TABLE 3
REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT 1/

LABOR FORCE GROUP	AUGUST 1980	JULY 1980	JUNE 1980	AUGUST 1979
Percent distribution				
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	48.2	52.2	51.3	43.4
Job leavers.....	14.1	11.1	12.0	16.5
Reentrants.....	25.2	21.3	22.8	26.0
New Entrants	12.5	15.3	13.9	14.2

1/ Data supplied by the Department of Labor from their current population survey. No comparable data available for areas within California.

repair (−4,000), primary metal industries (−1,000), and fabricated metal products (−1,000). Increases were indicated in electrical equipment and supplies (+1,000), and guided missiles and space vehicles (+800).

Transportation and public utilities employment rose slightly to 552,900. A gain of 1,700 in trucking and warehousing and 1,000 in communications accounted for most of the increase. Wholesale trade increased by 1,000 to 577,900, while retail trade increased by 7,200 to 1,684,800 in August. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate increased by 2,100 during August with all sectors sharing in the increase.

The service industries showed a substantial drop of 44,400 to 2,123,600 during August. A major trade dispute decreased employment in the motion picture industry by 45,000 during August. Hotels and other lodging places reported a decrease of 6,000 employees this month. Increases in employment were reported in health services (+3,000), business services (+2,000), and other services (+2,000). Government payrolls dropped 25,000 during August to 1,677,300 as employment in education (−26,000) continued its normal seasonal decline during the summer months.

LABOR FORCE TRENDS Since August of 1979, civilian employment has increased by 177,000 or 1.7 percent. Unemployment has also risen during this period resulting in an increase in the unemployment rate from 6.3 to 7.3 percent. While these figures continue to reflect a slowdown in the annual growth rate in the California economy, trade disputes in the construction and motion picture industries idled a large number of employees this month. During the twelve months since August of 1979, the national unemployment rate has increased from 5.9 to 7.6 percent.

INDUSTRY TRENDS During the year since August of 1979, nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 29,600 to a level of 9,666,600. The total year-to-year employment increased in the service industries (+37,000) is distorted this month by a trade dispute in the motion picture industry which impacted approximately 45,000 workers. Health services increased by 24,800 and business services added 20,300 since August of last year.

Government employment is up 60,400 over the year with 51,800 of these new jobs in education. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate increased by 18,000 since last August with approximately two-thirds of the increase (+12,600) in finance. Retail trade added 30,400 new jobs over the year with all segments experiencing employment increases. Employment in wholesale trade expanded by 8,100 over the year. The twelve-month increase of 13,000 in transportation and public utilities is primarly the result of increases of 8,500 in transportation and 3,700 in communications. Over the year, employment in mining has increased by 1,100 with an increase of 1,200 in fuel mining and 100 in metal mining being slightly reduced by a decrease of 200 in nonmetal mining.

Construction employment is 88,100 below the August 1979 level. The significant reduction in this industry continues to be exaggerated by trade disputes. All sectors of this industry reflect the reduction in construction activity over the year; employment in general building decreased by 33,600, heavy construction decreased by 8,500 and special trade decreased by 46,000.

Over the twelve months since last August, manufacturing has experienced a decrease in employment of 50,400, a drop of 2.5 percent. In the durable goods sector, over the year changes were mixed. Employment in motor vehicles is down by 16,800 (−37.4 percent), ship and boat building and repair is down 3,600 (−16.2 percent), lumber and wood products is down 10,900 (−15.2 percent), and furniture and fixtures is down 7,100 (−12.6 percent). Those industries experiencing a yearly increase in employment include guided missiles and space vehicles up 6,500 (+12.4 percent), and electrical equipment and supplies up 11,400 (+3.5 percent).

Since August of 1979, employment in the nondurable goods industries is down 24,200. The largest downward changes were in rubber and plastic products, down 8,400 (−12.3 percent), preserved fruits and vegetables, down 7,300 (−7.5 percent and apparel and other textile products, down 7,000 (6.3 percent).

TABLE 4
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, CALIFORNIA[a/]

(In thousands)

INDUSTRY	AUGUST 1980 (Prelim.)	JULY 1980	JUNE 1980	AUGUST 1979
Agricultural wage and salary[b/]	389.6	390.4	409.8	402.0
Nonagricultural wage and salary	9,667.0	9,673.0	9,820.5	9,637.0
Mining	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.2
Construction	394.4	375.5	418.8	482.5
Manufacturing	1,998.9	1,967.5	1,966.5	2,049.3
Nondurable goods	658.5	618.9	613.3	682.7
Food and kindred products	220.1	179.3	168.9	225.3
Textile mill products	13.7	13.5	13.8	15.9
Apparel and other textile products	103.5	104.2	106.7	110.5
Paper and allied products	36.9	36.7	36.5	39.1
Printing and publishing	118.4	118.8	119.8	118.0
Chemicals and allied products	65.4	65.7	65.4	65.7
Petroleum and coal products	28.5	28.2	27.7	27.7
Rubber and plastics products	59.7	60.1	62.3	68.1
Leather and leather products	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.4
Durable goods	1,340.4	1,348.6	1,353.2	1,366.6
Lumber and wood products	60.6	60.9	60.9	71.5
Furniture and fixtures	49.1	49.7	51.2	56.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	57.0	56.9	57.4	60.1
Primary metal industries	55.0	56.0	57.1	59.8
Fabricated metal products	150.5	151.5	151.5	159.8
Machinery, except electrical	231.4	231.2	232.1	228.9
Electric and electronic equipment	327.1	326.1	325.2	315.7
Transportation equipment	270.1	277.0	276.7	276.5
Instruments and related products	97.2	96.9	97.7	93.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	42.4	42.4	43.4	44.9
Transportation and public utilities	552.9	550.7	548.6	539.9
Wholesale and retail trade	2,263.1	2,254.5	2,256.5	2,224.2
Wholesale trade	577.9	576.9	575.9	569.8
Retail trade	1,685.2	1,677.6	1,680.6	1,654.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	615.5	613.4	610.8	597.5
Services industries	2,123.6	2,168.0	2,168.7	2,086.5
Government[c/]	1,677.3	1,702.3	1,809.5	1,616.9
Federal	323.8	323.6	325.4	322.7
State and local	1,353.5	1,378.7	1,484.1	1,294.2

a/ Employment reported by place of work excluding workers involved in labor disputes.
b/ Excludes farmers and unpaid family workers.
c/ Includes all civilian government employees regardless of activity in which they are engaged.

TABLE 6

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, CALIFORNIA AND METROPOLITAN AREAS[a]

(amounts in thousands)

Area	Total civilian employment			Total unemployment			Unemployment rate (percent) b		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
California	10,555.0	10,364.0	10,432.8	803.0	803.0	693.8	7.1	7.2	6.2
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	1,055.7	1,036.8	1,033.5	52.4	52.1	44.5	4.7	4.8	4.1
Bakersfield	173.0	169.8	170.0	14.9	14.7	13.3	7.9	8.0	7.2
Fresno	255.8	248.9	249.9	23.9	22.9	16.7	8.5	8.4	6.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,390.0	3,360.0	3,302.0	247.0	249.0	223.0	6.8	7.0	6.3
Modesto	118.9	117.0	122.6	17.8	18.6	12.7	13.0	13.7	9.4
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura	209.4	209.3	209.0	16.6	18.1	16.6	7.3	8.0	7.4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	546.9	540.5	536.0	51.8	48.9	39.5	8.7	8.3	6.9
Sacramento	439.0	432.2	432.0	38.0	38.2	32.8	8.0	8.1	7.1
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	122.9	121.4	127.4	10.2	10.6	8.4	7.6	8.0	6.2
San Diego	702.2	687.5	688.9	57.0	56.1	47.0	7.5	7.5	6.4
San Francisco-Oakland	1,523.9	1,483.1	1,532.9	93.6	90.6	89.7	5.8	5.8	5.5
San Jose	702.2	681.5	683.8	41.9	43.6	35.3	5.6	6.0	4.9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	140.7	136.5	140.8	8.5	8.7	7.7	5.7	6.0	5.2
Santa Rosa	120.1	117.1	121.2	10.1	10.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	6.3
Stockton	149.5	150.5	149.5	18.1	16.6	14.8	10.8	9.9	9.0
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	119.9	116.4	119.4	9.2	9.6	8.0	7.2	7.6	6.3

a Areas are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. See California Labor Market Bulletin, Statistical Supplement for definitions.

b Not adjusted for seasonal variation.

TABLE 7

EARNINGS AND HOURS[a] OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING CALIFORNIA AND METROPOLITAN AREAS[b]

Area	Average weekly earnings			Average hours per week			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
California	$303.03	$301.43	$282.58	39.0	39.3	39.8	$7.77	$7.67	$7.10
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	284.72	284.40	252.45	39.6	40.0	39.2	7.19	7.11	6.44
Bakersfield	322.25	334.40	308.66	38.5	40.0	40.4	8.37	8.36	7.64
Fresno	265.64	273.29	235.21	37.1	38.6	37.1	7.16	7.08	6.34
Los Angeles-Long Beach	288.51	287.50	265.86	39.2	39.6	40.1	7.36	7.26	6.63
Modesto	295.68	279.75	275.41	38.5	37.3	39.4	7.68	7.50	6.99
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura	260.52	258.78	246.72	38.2	38.0	39.1	6.82	6.81	6.31
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	294.46	299.15R	294.44	37.8	38.5R	40.5	7.79	7.77R	7.27
Sacramento	318.10	317.63	296.06	37.6	38.5	38.4	8.46	8.25	7.71
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	279.00	273.80	268.60	37.5	37.1	39.5	7.44	7.38	6.80
San Diego	289.64	284.70	254.18	39.3	39.0	37.6	7.37	7.30	6.76
San Francisco-Oakland	360.21	355.42	336.48	38.9	39.1	39.4	9.26	9.09	8.54
San Jose	320.74	319.97	297.34	39.5	39.6	40.4	8.12	8.08	7.36
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	260.88	257.19	243.84	37.7	36.9	38.1	6.92	6.97	6.40
Santa Rosa	279.80	276.43	253.65	38.7	38.5	38.2	7.23	7.18	6.64
Stockton	322.14	317.00	291.43	39.0	38.8	38.6	8.26	8.17	7.55
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	301.55	299.30	301.39	37.0	36.5	39.5	8.15	8.20	7.63

a Average hours and earnings are based upon data for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Average gross weekly and hourly earnings include overtime pay and premium wages for late-shift work. Attention is directed to the fact that these are not wage rates but are averages of gross earnings.

b Areas are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. See California Labor Market Bulletin, Statistical Supplement for definitions.

R Revised.